

## BRINGS NEW NAMES IN LORIMER PROBE

Editor Kohlhaas, of Chicago,  
Before Committee.

### NEW FACTORS IN FAMOUS CASE

Chicagoans, Forced to Tell What  
Names Were Mentioned by Funk  
in Regard to the Lorimer Election,  
Gives, Among Others, Roger Sullivan,  
Vice, Democratic Committee.

## CONGRESS PROBES NOT MIND READERS

Signers of Anonymous Letters  
Expect Too Much.

By order of the Senate committee investigating the election of William Lorimer, Herman H. Kohlhaas, editor and publisher of the Chicago Record-Herald, was obliged yesterday to give the names of four men who had been mentioned to Mr. Kohlhaas by Clarence S. Funk, general manager of the International Harvester Company, in their well-known conversation in regard to the alleged raising of a \$100,000 Lorimer corruption fund.

Mr. Kohlhaas made it clear that he offered no inducements in regard to these. The four were Roger Sullivan, Democratic national committeeman from Illinois; Edwin S. Conway, vice president of the W. W. Kimball Company, piano manufacturers; one Weyerhaeuser, whose first name the witness did not know, and a dead man, whose name was privately given to Chairman Dillingham of the committee.

The announcement of these names was brought out while Mr. Kohlhaas was being cross-examined in regard to the conversation between him and Mr. Funk about an alleged request of Edward Hines, of the Hines Lumber Company, for a contribution of \$10,000 from the Harvester Company to help pay the expenses of Senator Lorimer's election. Mr. Kohlhaas admitted that Mr. Hines' name and the name of Edward Tilden, president of the National Packing Company, had been mentioned by Mr. Funk to him. Mr. Kohlhaas said, however, that he was not exactly certain how the other four men figured in the conversation, and for this reason he had heretofore not mentioned any names in this connection. In relating his conversation with Funk, Mr. Kohlhaas said:

On my way to lunch one day I met Mr. Funk. He said money was used in electing Lorimer. 'How do you know that?' I asked. 'I feel positive—I was asked for a contribution,' replied Funk. 'Tell me about it,' Mr. Kohlhaas said he asked. 'Oh, I don't want to get mixed up in it or involve the company in it,' replied Mr. Funk. I told him I would protect him if he would give me the information in confidence. Mr. Funk then told me that he had been approached by Edward Hines, who said to Mr. Funk, 'We had a chance in the past few days that the legislature to put over Lorimer. It took \$100,000 to do it, and as there was no time for delay, a few individuals underwrote it. And now we are asking a few people to contribute to reimburse them in part.'

Mr. Kohlhaas said he was sure that Funk told him that Hines requested the contribution. The witness was certain that Mr. Tilden had been named as the person to whom the money should be sent.

Where the names of any other men mentioned by Mr. Funk to you? asked counsel for the committee.

Won't Make Charges.

"The names of four other men were mentioned," answered Mr. Kohlhaas. "But I am not certain as to how they figured in the transaction. I do not think I should be required to give these names, as I am not certain whether Mr. Funk told me that Mr. Hines told him that they would contribute, or that they would be asked to contribute, and it may be that in mentioning their names Mr. Funk was merely speculating as to possible contributors, and that the names of these four men had not been mentioned to him by Mr. Hines. I do not wish to be put in the position of making charges against them. One of the men is dead. I have, however, been threatened with imprisonment once for declining to give information, and do not care to undergo that experience again."

"The committee," replied Chairman Dillingham, "is entitled to all the information you have, and you will please give the names. The committee will receive the name of the deceased man privately."

Explains Roosevelt Affair.

Mr. Kohlhaas also explained how Col. Roosevelt came to refuse last year to attend the banquet of the Hamilton Club in Chicago if Senator Lorimer were present. Mr. Kohlhaas told how he had a conversation with the former President in Chicago during an automobile ride last summer. He said he told Col. Roosevelt of the information regarding the circumstances of Senator Lorimer's election which had been told the witness by Mr. Funk. Later, Mr. Kohlhaas said he received a letter from Col. Roosevelt attributing his refusal to attend the Hamilton banquet if Mr. Lorimer were present to the information furnished by Mr. Kohlhaas.

Judge Elbridge Hanes, counsel for Senator Lorimer, showed an interest in this letter and asked if Mr. Kohlhaas would not agree to put it in the record. Mr. Kohlhaas replied that there were some other matters of a different nature in the letter which he did not care to make public. Judge Hanes said he had desire to have anything in the record that did not relate to the Lorimer case, but he insisted that Chairman Dillingham decide what portion of Col. Roosevelt's letter was relevant and should go into the record.

Mr. Kohlhaas denounced the political career of Senator Lorimer and the principles for which he has stood in Illinois politics.

"I admire Senator Lorimer's personal and private life, but for twenty years I have been opposed to Lorimerism," said Mr. Kohlhaas.

"How do you define Lorimerism?" asked Mr. Marshall, counsel for the committee.

Defines "Lorimerism."

"Lorimerism," replied Mr. Kohlhaas, "is the affiliation, co-operation, or cohesion of Democrats and Republicans for party or private gain. Lorimer started his political life as a Democrat, but later became a Republican. He combined the worst elements of the Democratic and Republican parties. It was a coalition of spoils. I have never had any personal quarrel with Mr. Lorimer. I have never had a conversation with him in my life. I have always fought him through my newspaper. In politics Mr. Lorimer is a dual character."

More detailed information about the conversation between Mr. Hines and Mr. Funk will be obtained this week, when Mr. Funk is examined by the committee. Mr. Funk's testimony will be the first direct, tangible evidence of the alleged attempt of Mr. Hines to obtain a contribution of \$10,000 from the International Harvester Company.

The committee will also endeavor, when it examines Mr. Funk, to learn just what he said to Kohlhaas in regard to Messrs. Sullivan, Conway, and Weyerhaeuser in the transaction.

George G. Glavin, who was arrested in

Chicago Thursday on a charge of embezzlement preferred by Washington representative of the Chicago Tribune, arrived in this city about 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and after being taken to police headquarters was released on \$1,000 bonds.

Glavin will answer to a charge of appropriating the books of a District court in the Police Court probably this week. Surety was furnished by the Pacific Coast and Casualty Company. Attorneys James B. Green and William E. Ambrose will defend Glavin.

The persons who were instrumental in having Glavin arrested are Wade H. Ellis, former assistant to the Attorney General, who had charge of the investigation which led to the discovery of the loss of the books in question; R. Golden Donaldson, counsel for the Chicago Tribune Publishing Company, and James Keely, managing editor of the Tribune, who swore out the warrant. Glavin and his lawyers are at the office of Mr. Green this afternoon.

These clerks—I suppose they are clerks, judging from the general tenor of the letters—should know that the information they purport to give will be of no use to us in the way it is given," said the chairman of one of the committees yesterday. "Furthermore, they should know that we will protect them from any harm in their department if their news is authentic and seems to warrant further investigation. If they are only a bunch of scoundrels with knives out for their division or departmental chiefs, we don't want their information, and we don't want to be bothered with anonymous letters from 'Well Wisher,' 'Friend,' or 'Justice.'"

"I have received a number of these letters relative to a matter that has been exploited in the press lately, and which my committee intends to take up next week. The people who sent them seem to have some real information—information we would like to get, but the information that they have the information does us no good when we do not know where to go to get it."

"If these people will see me quietly I will take good care that no harm comes to them from their department."

DISTRICT PROBES

ORGANIZE TUESDAY

Accountant Mayes Already

Gathering Data.

Owing to the absence of a quorum of the newly appointed subcommittee yesterday's meeting of the small body of men which will probe the District for Congress did not result in the adoption of a programme.

Present at the meeting were Representatives Johnson, chairman, Oldfield, Lobeck, and Dyer, and T. Scott Mayes, the Kentucky whom Mr. Johnson has selected to assist the committee in the investigation.

A large part of the preliminary work will fall on Mr. Mayes, who started yesterday in hopes of having something tangible and authentic for the subcommittee before next week.

Mr. Mayes, who has been mixed up in a number of similar investigations, started in yesterday poring over books and records. The first thing to be taken up by the committee will be the financial status of the District with relation to the Federal Treasury. Mr. Mayes' time will be taken up for some time to come with study of the records at the District Building, an examination of the records and old bills of the Appropriations Committee, and an examination of certain records in the Treasury Department.

The subcommittee probably will meet Tuesday for the purpose of definitely organizing and planning the work to be undertaken. Although Mr. Mayes will furnish the data from which the committee will start its first efforts largely, much of the research work afterward will be done by members of the committee. Much already has been done by Messrs. Johnson, Oldfield, and George, who have spent no little time collecting data on the particular phase of the investigation in which each is interested.

Senator Lea Resumes Duties.

Senator Lea, of Tennessee, resumed his senatorial duties yesterday, and attended the hearing of the Lorimer investigating committee, of which he is a member. Last week Senator Lea allowed the physicians at the Georgetown Hospital to transfuse about a quart of blood from his veins to his wife, who was extremely weak from a serious surgical operation. Senator Lea was considerably weakened by the loss of blood, and for a few days was confined to bed. Mrs. Lea, however, improved rapidly from the time she received the fresh blood supply from her husband. Expect for a slight respite, Senator Lea appeared to have recovered completely from his experience.

Shows Tremendous Strength.

As the scene first came into view of the spectators it was somewhat cold and uninspiring except as a demonstration of tremendous naval power which obtained on the high seas. Dreadnoughts of formidable bulk, cruisers, and poisonously-looking torpedo craft reposed in broken lines from Portsmouth to Lee.

The new flags before the arrival of royalty served to accentuate the black-

ness of the color scheme, which was relieved only slightly by a few ships of brighter paint than the dull grays and drabs covering all of the British and most of the vessels of other nations. The observation craft steamed slowly through the highway of steel during the morning, the passengers cheering and bringing the crews to the rails to reply to salutations with answering cheers. The heartiest were given for and returned by the D'Amonts Frenchmen, the Kuruma's Japanese, and the Marco's Italians, although there was a constant salvo from the British ships.

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The King and Queen and the royal and other distinguished guests did not depart from London until 10 o'clock, as there was ample time for the tens of thousands to study the details of the picture.

Baptized in Battle Blood.

They saw the Russian cruiser Rossa, which was the only ship of that class assembled ever baptized with battle blood, having figured in the war between Russia and Japan. She was swinging at anchor next to the Japanese Kurama. Japan also had the cruiser Tone, being the only nation to have two representatives present. China's Hai Chi flew a great yellow ensign sporting a blue dragon over a rakish-looking deck.

The Dreadnought lane was the Fifth Avenue of the war ship colony. Here lay Germany's Vonderdant, which was scrutinized intently, perhaps anxiously, by every Englishman attending the review. Her clear-cut decks, the absence of top hamper, and the general appearance also of a pugilist ready to enter the ring compelled admiration even from the solicitous Britishers. Another smart warrior was the Austrian Rodetsky, in a suit of olive brown—the dandy of the review.

The arrival of the King, shortly before 1 o'clock, was announced by cannon from Nelson's old flagship, the Victory. As the reverberation echoed over the Solent, every ship of the armada blossomed out as if by magic with flags of every hue. The breeze flaunted millions of pinions contained in dressing ships, transforming the picture from neutral tints to gorgeous tones. The waters of the Solent were dancing with sun-gleaming whitecaps, but the roll of the sea was not sufficient to disturb the war craft, though the torpedo boats and destroyers rocked drunkenly as the smaller observation craft were tumbling.

Boom Out Royal Salute.

His majesty was received by Admiral Sir Arthur Moore and staff, and escorted aboard the royal yacht Victoria Albert, which broke out the royal standard. Promptly two torpedo boat scouts nosed into the lane, showing the path to the four yachts participating in the review.

As the King, standing on the bridge in the uniform of an admiral, came abreast of the first war ship, the latter's guns boomed a royal salute. The first salute was the signal for all the ships to take up the deafening acclaim. Instantly the tumult prevailing the moment before was followed by peal on peal like Olympian thunder, which hurried against the shores of either side of the Solent and was hurled back again to the armada. In fact, the waters were covered by a smoke pall which, retreating, revealed the royal yacht advancing majestically.

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Around the decks of every leviathan was an unbroken chain of blue-jackets manning ship. Red lines above disclosed marines. With the silencing of the guns began volleys of cheers sent across the waters to the King from every ship. Also there was the melody of the national anthem from all of the battle ships.

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Seventeen admirals' flags were flown over the fleet, which, although the largest ever assembled in review, represented

only 30 per cent of the British navy's numerical strength.

It was a matter of general comment at Spithead that the German crown prince and the Kaiser's advisers attending the review necessarily were impressed with the fact that England continued her sea supremacy. Pains were taken that every English ship parading to-day practically before the eyes of the whole world, Germany included, was a type of the most modern construction, prepared, if necessary, to enter action immediately.

The excursionists returning from the day's activities met outgoing boats crowded with those who were going to witness the illuminations. Only a few lights were shown on board the ships composing the armada until 9:30 o'clock, when a rocket was sent from the flagship.

Instantly a dazzling brilliance seemed to leap from the Solent encompassing the armada, mounting upward until the heavens were aglow. Each ship picked out in electric lights formed a star in the firmament, which shone in fairy-like splendor for half an hour, when it was extinguished swiftly, leaving the royal yacht alone in its sustained brilliancy. The King and Queen viewed the scene from the signal station at Portsmouth dockyard, where they heard the royal salute thundering its good night. Ships representing seventeen nations participated in the review.

Left to right standing—Representatives Lobeck, Hebraks; Johnson, Kentucky, chairman. Seated—Mr. Mayes, accountant, and Representatives Oldfield, Arkansas, and Dyer, Missouri.

## INSURGENTS BLOCK RECIPROCITY VOTE

Still Hope to Talk on Tariff  
Revision.

The insurgent Republicans of the Senate are the obstacles in the way of an agreement to vote on the reciprocity bill and the two tariff bills now before the Senate. If the insurgents would consent to fix a day, it is reasonably certain that the regular Republicans and the Democrats could agree to a day for the vote in time to bring about the adjournment of Congress before September 1.

The insurgents are still hopeful of making a combination with the Democrats by which they can amend the Canadiana bill. The Democratic Senators will hold a conference next week, and it is a foregone conclusion that they will decide to support the Canadian reciprocity bill without an amendment, and to vote down all amendments that may be offered.

Against this proposal will be arrayed not to exceed four, and probably only three Democrats, Senators Bailey, of Texas, will be commander-in-chief of this small insurrection, and it looks as if his only backing would be Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, and Senator Thurston, of Louisiana.

The Democrats in the Senate show no disposition to coalesce with the insurgents. They appear to be working to get an agreement for a little debate as possible and for a vote. It is not unlikely that the Democrats would agree among themselves that the speeches on reciprocity and the tariff bills shall be limited to one hour each, and that the members of the Finance Committee, and that all speeches shall be as brief as possible.

The insurgent Republicans appear to be taking the tariff revision programme more seriously than anybody else, and are working as if they really believe there was a possibility of enacting some of their ideas into law. The insurgents were conferring among themselves yesterday, and there was scarcely one of them who hasn't a distinct proposal for tariff revision. Senator La Follette is incubating a comprehensive plan, which he will offer as an amendment early next week, and Senator Cummins has already introduced his many amendments. Senator Bristow has put in a batch, as has Senator Clapp, and most of the other insurgents will follow suit. It is expected that practically every one of the insurgents will talk on the tariff question, and Senator La Follette will probably make one of his three-day speeches.

Speaker Clark last night made the following statement with reference to tariff revision at the present special session of Congress, which apparently was to President Taft's intimation in his speech last night, that he was opposed to all legislation bearing on the tariff at this session, with the exception of Canadian reciprocity.

"The tariff ought to be revised from top to bottom. The people of the land so decided last November. That is their latest mandate. The House decided that it is best to revise it schedule by schedule. We have made a good start on that plan. We will continue as we have begun. The country indorses what the House is doing. If the Republican Senate beats our bills, or President Taft vetoes them, we will appeal to the country and it will sustain us. We believe we are right, and we are not afraid of a contest."

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Henry George, Jr., New York.

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## GREAT WAR SHIPS PASS IN REVIEW

Continued from Page One.

000, was the showing made by England. The fleet included 32 battle ships, 25 armored cruisers, 36 protected cruisers, 2 torpedo craft. The total number of the officers and men was 100,000.

Although the armada was the central figure of this war-suggesting seascape, the mighty canvas owed its brilliant accessory features to the thousands of spectators crowded together on the shore, who were watching the fleet from the shore of the mainland and the Isle of Wight. It is said to be the loveliest ever attending similar historic pageants held at this favorite reviewing ground for Britain's navy.

The clouds in the morning threatening the continuous downpour, which swept London in the night were broken by the breeze before the arrival of the throngs on special trains filled to their capacity. Among the ocean liners doing service as holiday craft and also carrying the majority of the American visitors were the George Washington and La Savoie.

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